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# The Hongkong Telegraph

**P. G.**

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VOL. II NO. 333

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1947.

Price 20 Cents

## T.U.C. AND WAGE CLAIMS

### May Ask Workers To Surrender Them

London, Oct. 29.—Britain's Trade Union Congress may appeal to its 200 affiliated unions to give up all wage claims for the duration of the crisis in return for Government assurances that there will be no reduction in food subsidies paid by the state to keep the cost of living stable.

Indications that the opinion in the TUC General Council is moving in that direction became apparent today after the Council held a three and a half hours' discussion on "urgent questions of economic policy."

Today's meeting followed informal discussions between the member and Cabinet Ministers on wage prices and tax policy. One of the principal means of cutting down Government expenditure under discussion, is the reduction and eventual abolition of price subsidies paid to farmers.

It is believed that when the Union leaders protested against this as a threat to the workers standard of living, the Government spokesman indicated that it might be avoided if the unions could make more direct contribution to the fight against inflation by voluntarily accepting the standard in wage claims for a definite period.

Today's decision to instruct a special committee to work out recommendations on this matter in the first sign that TUC leaders are recognising the need for co-ordinated wages policy and are willing to do the co-ordinating themselves.—Reuter.

## Signalman Admits Error

London, Oct. 29.—The signalman, who said he was working in a fog for the first time, admitted today that he was responsible for the Croydon (London) train crash in which 31 people were killed last Friday.

Horace Miller, a 29-year-old former prisoner of war, told the Ministry of Transport inquiry that he passed as a signalman last May and Friday was the first day he had had to deal with fog.

After he had described his actions immediately before the train carrying workers to the city centre crashed into the rear of another city-bound train, the Chief Inspector of the Railways asked him, "You are frankly admitting your responsibility for this accident?"

Miller did not reply but nodded his head. He admitted making the mistake through inexperience and said it would not have happened but for the fog.—Reuter.

## EDITORIAL

### Bad Road Manners

THE Police Commissioner has good reason to feel disturbed over the increase in traffic cases which he disclosed at a press conference on Tuesday. A jump from 160 a month to 2,000 casts the gravest reflection on drivers, large numbers of whom it would appear, feel they can behave exactly as they like once they possess a driving licence. It would display a poor sense of proportion to ascribe all road accidents to negligent or careless driving; assuredly, pedestrians have also to assume a share of the blame. Nonetheless, it is significant that the Police Commissioner on Tuesday placed heavy emphasis on what he described as the "deplorable lack of co-operation and bad road manners on the part of motorists." From this it can be judged that Mr McIntosh is satisfied that motorists are chiefly to blame for the startling increase in accidents. In these circumstances drivers will do well to take heed of his warning that if they prove blundering or defiant, he will assume powers to take both cars and drivers off the roads. In the long run this may prove the only effective way of dealing with insolent drivers who care nothing for rules of the road, safety of the pedestrian, or the fate of innocent vehicles into which they crash. One point that does impress about Mr McIntosh's comments concerns the bad manners of motorists. This brings the study of the traffic problem into a new field. It means that a driver may have

## Prison For M. P.

London, Oct. 29.—Mr David Weitzman, a Member of Parliament, was sentenced to 12 months imprisonment and a fine of £500 today, when he was found guilty of contravention of the Board of Trade orders on the manufacture and supply of toilet goods in company with his three brothers and two other men. The hearing lasted four months.

His brother Adrian, described by the Judge as the main brains of the conspiracy, was sentenced to three years penal servitude, and his two other brothers, Ellis Philip White and Joseph West, were sent to prison for 12 months. In addition West was fined £500.

Alfred Northe, who was charged with Weitzman's brothers, was sent to prison for three years.

During the trial the Prosecuting Counsel said that by making false returns the company—except David Weitzman—all the others held positions—obtained enough Lipstick wax to make more than 2,000,000 Lipsticks at the cost of £17,000.

This was during the war when the manufacture of cosmetics was strictly controlled. The company had made none before the war and so was not entitled to supplies.—Reuter.

## AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS

### Full Details Shortly

London, Oct. 29.—Mr Harold Wilson, the President of the Board of Trade, told a press conference here today that an agreement has been reached with the United States in tariff concessions, the details of which would be announced in about three weeks time.

Sir Stafford Cripps, the Minister for Economic Affairs, speaking at the same conference, warned that Britain's whole production programme was "in jeopardy" because coal miners in the last four weeks had not reached the production levels necessary for winter supplies.

The output of decaffeinated coal was short, not only of the Prime Minister's target, but also of the Fuel Minister's forecast, he said.

Mr Wilson said that Britain's exports in September were higher than in any postwar month except last June and July but nevertheless there had been an adverse import-export balance of something like £200,000,000 due to the large proportion to rises in the prices of imports.

He hoped that full advantage would be taken by British manufacturers of the negotiated tariff concessions with certain hard currency countries, in particular the United States, the Minister continued.

Some exporters, he said, were "a little defeatist" about the prewar (Continued on Page 4)

## Pakistan Rejects Kashmir Accession To Indian Union

### THREAT TO WORLD PEACE

Karachi, Oct. 29.—A spokesman of the Pakistan Government today declared that "it may be taken for granted that the Government of Pakistan will refuse to accept the accession of Kashmir to the Indian Union."

He declared that the accession of this Hindu-ruled State, with a predominantly Moslem population, to the Union of India might prove a threat to world peace.

"Such an action on the part of the Pakistan Government", the spokesman added, "will have much more justification than that of the Government of India in refusing to recognise the accession to the Dominion of Pakistan of Junagadh (the Kathiawar State more Moslem ruler acceded to Pakistan and is now in Karachi).

"Both on the grounds of geographical continuity as well as on that of the wishes of the people, Kashmir should have acceded to the Dominion of Pakistan."

"The Government of Pakistan takes a very serious view of the latest developments in Kashmir."

"Events will soon prove that the action of the Kashmir Government will be a definite threat to world peace and its international repercussions cannot be over-emphasised," the spokesman added.

"From a purely strategic point of view, Pakistan must keep a vigilant eye on Kashmir and will never allow it to be used as a jumping-off ground for an attack on Pakistan."

A Reuter despatch from New Delhi states that reinforcements of men and supplies for the invaders of Kashmir are moving up eastwards in a convoy to the "front" held by the raiding tribesmen, according to reports by Royal Indian Airforce reconnaissance aircraft.

## REVOLUTIONARY ARMY

Indian Army troops, engaging the raiding tribesmen, have come against artillery and efficient tactical leadership.

Communications with the "battleground" were stated to be so erratic that even military headquarters at Delhi had no comprehensive up-to-date situation reports from the various sectors.

Troops of the "Free Kashmir" Revolutionary Army were reported to have advanced to within 10 miles of the State capital, Srinagar.

Sardar Ibrahim, described as head of the revolution, "Azad (Free) Kashmir Government," said that the major portion of Kashmir "is in our hands."

He added that volunteers would be welcomed to "form an International Peace Brigade to fight shoulder to shoulder with our armies."

He expressed disappointment that the Pakistan Government was not giving his armies any help in the struggle against the Maharajah, Sir Hari Singh, who has declared for accession to the Indian Union.—Reuter.

## Child Murders In Rangoon

Rangoon, Oct. 29.—The wave of child murders and abductions in Rangoon reached a climax today when most of the city's primary schools were closed as the police conducted a vigorous campaign to round up vice-gangs specialising in the perversion.

About 10 bodies of teen-age boys—some of them badly mutilated—have been discovered in the city's dumps during the last fortnight, police reports said.

Doctors verified that the boys had been the victims of a hideous outrage.

The police were combing the city for a number of teen-age boys and girls reported missing while on errands.

Panic-stricken parents today crowded the local schools, took away their children, and forced them to close.

Infuriated crowds gathered at the police station demanding the surrender of the men detained by the police on suspicion of being members of vice-gangs.

The police said that this "unprecedented and unique crime wave" was probably due to the tightening up of the brothels act with a view to suppressing prostitution.

A high police authority said that a number of persons had already been detained, but the gangs were still at large.—Reuter.

## Provisional Government For Germany Hinted By General Clay

Frankfurt, Oct. 29.—If next month's London conference of the Foreign Ministers' Council fails, it will be "impossible to leave millions of people for a long time without their own government," General Lucius Clay, United States Military Governor in Germany, stated here today, according to DENA, the German news agency in the United States zone.

General Clay was speaking at a press conference here following his announcement that the United States Military Government proposed to launch a propaganda campaign against Communism in its zone of Germany.

Questioned on the possibility of creating a provisional government, he said that the existing bi-zonal authorities could, in such a case, form the basis of a provisional government.

One had, however, to consider many possibilities before thinking of failure at the Foreign Ministers' talks, and the General restated the view of the United States that it would be desirable to unite as great a part of Germany as possible, not only economically, but politically.

The present accord between Britain and the United States on Ruhr production was open for other occupying powers to join, he said.

## PROPAGANDA WAR

Referring to the new "propaganda war" the General declared that the German press and radio would be invited to take part in the "propaganda offensive" against Communism. They would be free to decide whether they want it or not.

The licensing rules for the German press and radio ban attacks on the governments of the occupation powers, but that does not concern criticism of the government system in general terms, he said.

In answer to the criticism of the industrial dismantling plan for the bi-zonal region, the General said that this was not solely a United States concern but part of international agreements, which must be kept.

In some important cases exception could be made in the rule laying down a 14-day limit for lodging of objections to dismantling of plant.

Referring to the food situation in Germany, General Clay said he could not promise an increase of the present ration of 1,550 calories daily, but efforts were being made to secure this, although the rise in world prices meant an increase in occupation costs.

If the present imports—mainly grain and sugar—were not sufficient, he said, dried fruit and similar foodstuffs would be imported.

## EXPLAINING DEMOCRACY

The General announced that special demilitarisation courts would be set up for rapid treatment of former German generals and admirals. This was to ensure that the officers writing the history of the German war for the United States authorities, among whom were culprits, might not enjoy particular privileges granted to Germans in the American service.

Returning to the question of the new propaganda campaign against Communism, the General said that the "attack" would be carried on by making every effort to explain the democratic system to Germany, its achievements and its aims.

## No Money For Colony's Airfield

London, Oct. 29.—In the House of Commons today, Mr Walter Fletcher, Conservative, asked what progress was being made in the construction of a civil airfield in Hongkong capable of taking the largest types of modern aircraft and whether he has been in consultation with the Minister of Civil Aviation on this subject.

Mr Rees-Williams regretted that he could not yet make any statement on the matter as it had not yet been possible, having regard to the current economic conditions, to make the necessary financial provision for this capital expenditure. He said that he had consulted the Minister of Civil Aviation.—Reuter.

## Attlee Denies Responsibility For India Blood Bath

### EXCHANGES WITH CHURCHILL ON FLOOR OF HOUSE

London, Oct. 29.—The Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, repudiated, at the end of the two-day debate in the House of Commons, what he described as an implication by Mr Winston Churchill that he personally was responsible for the slaughter in India.

Mr Attlee said: "Mr Churchill attacked me on India and I think he implied that I was personally responsible for the slaughter in India."

Mr Churchill interjected: "No, I did not do that."

Mr Attlee added: "He implied that and I am quite willing to take my full share of responsibility in this matter, but it must be remembered that the Indian policy of the present Government was preceded by the Morley-Minto reforms, the Montague-Chelmsford reforms, by the Act of 1935, and by a long course of change in British rule in India leading up to what Mr Churchill thinks is a disaster."

"But," continued Mr Attlee, "I do not know anybody who suggests that in the position which affairs had got into in India you could have done anything else but go forward on the lines we did."

"Any other course would have led to greater slaughter. We all deplore the slaughter in India. We all deplore these terrible events, but the time had come when Indian affairs had to be managed by the Indians."

"At that stage it would not have been possible for British power to re-enter by force and impose a peace on those peoples of warring emotions."

"I think it is fair that Mr Churchill should recognise what were the facts of the situation we had to meet."

## CHURCHILL'S ASSURANCE

Mr Churchill, intervening, said: "It is not in any individual or personal sense that I wish to fasten the blood guilt on the Prime Minister, but I do consider the greatest heart-searchings should raise themselves in the breasts of all who, for years past, have been tearing down the broad peace under which millions of Indians have lived."

Mr Attlee commented: "I am obliged to Mr Churchill."

After this exchange the House divided on the Opposition's official amendment to the King's speech, which resulted in a victory for the Government by 348 votes to 201.

The amendment, among other things, accused the Government of partisan policies and lack of leadership.

Winding up the debate, Mr Attlee said that it was a favourite cry of the Opposition to charge the Government with being too late. "Well, we must not do that with regard to the House of Lords," he declared amid Government cheers.

"We intend to carry out our programme and we shall take precautions to see that we do it while the mandate lasts," he said.

Describing the Opposition amendment as a vote of censure, Mr Attlee

said: "Mr Churchill always takes the attitude that he represents not a Party view but a national view. The Conservative policy, whatever it may be, is always a national policy."

"Thirty-eight years ago, Mr Churchill's attitude was just the same—only then it was the Liberal Party policy."

Observing that Mr Churchill must have spent more time on phraseology than on the contents of his speech, Mr Attlee said he never knew a speech that ignored more entirely the facts of the economic situation.

He challenged Mr Churchill to say if he would do away with food rationing now, to which Mr Churchill retorted that all the shackles could not be struck off in a day when the people had been loaded with chains. Mr Attlee commented: "Mr Churchill knows perfectly well that in the present circumstances of the world if his Party got into power we should have to have rationing. To make a speech like he did is utterly unreal."—Reuter.

## MOTORISTS' PETITION

### Million Signatures Sent To Commons

London, Oct. 29.—Eight attendants marched into the House of Commons today with one of the longest petitions ever delivered to that ancient body—more than 1,000,000 signatures pleading for the return of the basic petrol ration, a casualty of the dollar-saving campaign.

The petition was carried into two huge brown paper parcels and lay on the floor of the House while Members filed in for the start of the day's session.

Mr Alfred Edwards (Lab) explained that he was offering the petition on behalf of the Royal Automobile Club, Automobile Association and the Royal Scottish Automobile Club.

Ever since abolition of the ration was announced, motorists have been fighting for its retention. Recently, there was a rally in Hyde Park, at which Sir Miles Thomas, automobile magnate, claimed the Labour Government was prodding the nation towards "spivisation"—rule by black marketeers.

Edwards said today's petition had no connection with the Hyde Park rally, but was an argument that the economic and domestic life of the community would suffer if petrol were withheld completely. After completing his exposition to the House, he motioned attendants to present the petition.—United Press.

## Strike Causes Violence

Milan, Oct. 29.—A three-hour general strike today was characterised by violence when thousands of strikers attacked, sacked and burned offices of the allegedly pro-Fascist newspaper, Meridiano d'Italia.

The strikers, returning from a demonstration at Central Square, broke into the offices of the newspaper, smashed furniture and typewriters and tossed office equipment from windows into the streets, where a bonfire was lit by the mob. The entire building almost caught fire when demonstrators set fire to bundles of newspaper inside the office.

The strike was ordered by the Labour Federation in protest against northern industry's planned discharge of thousands of employees.—United Press.

## Strong Finish Wins Big Race For Outsider

Newmarket, Oct. 29.—Coming with a strong run at the finish, Fairley Fulmar, making his last, racecourse appearance before being syndicated as a stallion, scored a fine win for the Manchester businessman, Mr G. A. Tachemindji, in the Cambridge-shire Handicap, run over one mile one furlong here today.

Cleverly ridden by the young apprentice, Tommy Gosling, this four-year-old son of Fair Trial out of a blind mare, First Flight, ran out a neck winner in front of the 100 to 1 outsider, Joan's Star, who was runner-up two years ago, with Admiral's Yarn 1-1/2 lengths away third.

It was probably the five pound apprentice allowance, which Gosling, claimed to cut his weight from nine stone three to eight stone 12, which earned him the spoils.

This coveted prize was most acceptable to the trainer, Captain O. Bell, who is retiring at the end of the season. He has had countless winners, but none will give him greater pleasure than today's victory.

Fairley Fulmar and his 20-year-old jockey were mobbed by great crowds as they returned triumphantly to the winner's enclosure for the third time this season. The colt, who spent

a lonely life as a foal, since his blind mother had to be kept in a special paddock by herself, staged a glorious finish to a triumphant career.

He was bred by Lord Londonderry who, when he decided that the colt was not up to classic standard, sold him privately to Mr Tachemindji, a shipping merchant.

Gosling, who has been engaged to ride for the Calcutta Turf Club, will lose his apprentice allowance when he returns to England next spring.

The bookmakers, who scooped the pool in the Lincolnshire and Grand National "Spring Double," again had the best of the settling in the Autumn Double. The success of the outsider saved them from having to pay out the hundreds of thousands of pounds it would have cost them had the favourite, Mighty Maharrat, or the other more fancied candidates won.

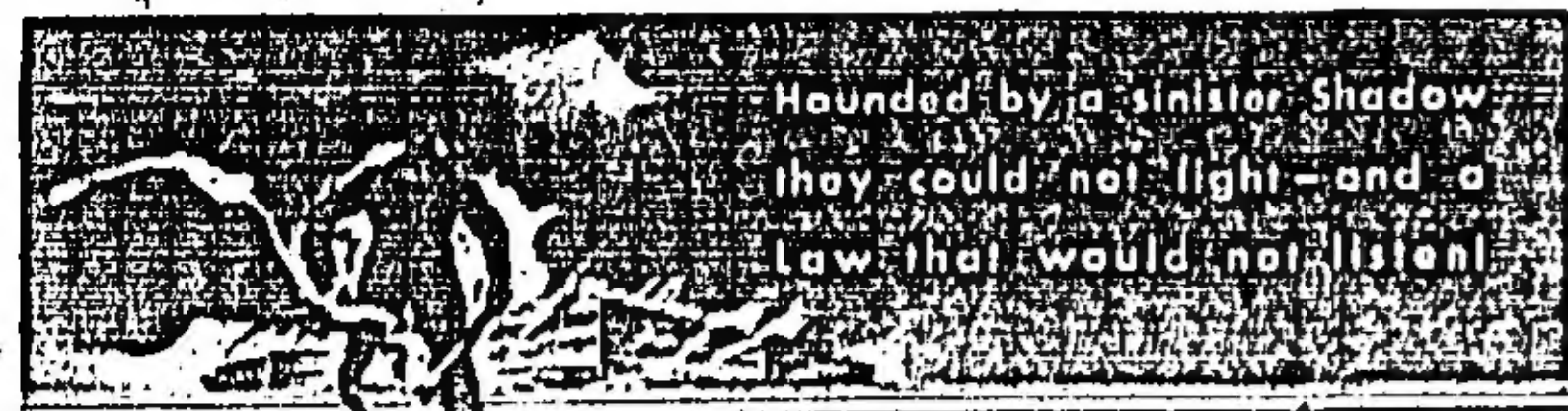
The second biggest field of the century for the Cambridge-shire—30 starters—made a fine sight as they swept up the course, and any number of horses had a chance as they entered the dip, but here Admiral's Yarn shot out from the back in the centre of the field, and as he was being shouted home as the winner, he swept Fairley Fulmar and Joan's Star on the stand side. Making the most of their favoured position, they passed the post first and second.—Reuter.



# CENTRAL & ALHAMBRA

DAILY AT 2<sup>30</sup> 5<sup>15</sup> 7<sup>15</sup> & 9<sup>15</sup> P.M. DAILY AT 2<sup>30</sup> 5<sup>15</sup> 7<sup>15</sup> & 9<sup>15</sup> P.M.

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PRISCILLA LANE. ROBERT CUMMINGS  
ALFRED HITCHCOCK'S  
**Saboteur**  
(THE MAN BEHIND YOUR BACK)  
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Dorothy PETERSON.  
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CENTRAL ALHAMBRA

"DICK TRACY  
RETURNS"

Ralph BOYD  
Lynn ROBERTS

Gary COOPER as  
"BEAU GESTE"

with Ray MILLAND  
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QUEEN'S

At 2.30, 5.15,  
7.15 & 9.15 p.m.



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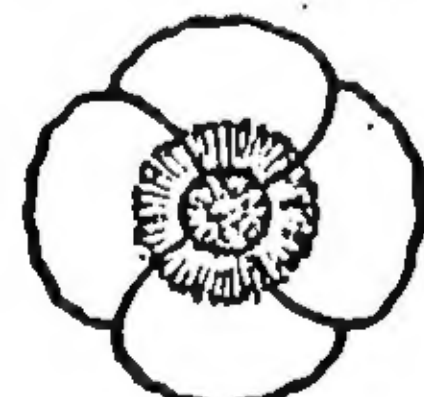
SHOWING  
TO-DAY

MAJESTIC

At 2.30, 5.20,  
7.20 & 9.20 p.m.



COMMENCING FRIDAY  
Walt Disney's "FANTASIA"



## REMEMBRANCE DAY

Remembrance Day is dedicated to those in the Services who fought so gallantly and endured so much between 1914/18 and 1939/45. It is also an occasion when Britishers in distant parts of the Empire and foreign lands turn their thoughts to the Mother Country and feel that they share that great tradition which she has created and so splendidly maintained throughout the centuries.

It is now more necessary than ever before to secure your generous support for Earl Haig's Fund for the Disabled of the two World Wars. Their need is great, and the Committee of the British Legion feel that you would wish to be prominently identified in the endeavour to alleviate the distress of so noble a band of physical sufferers.

Remembrance Day will be celebrated

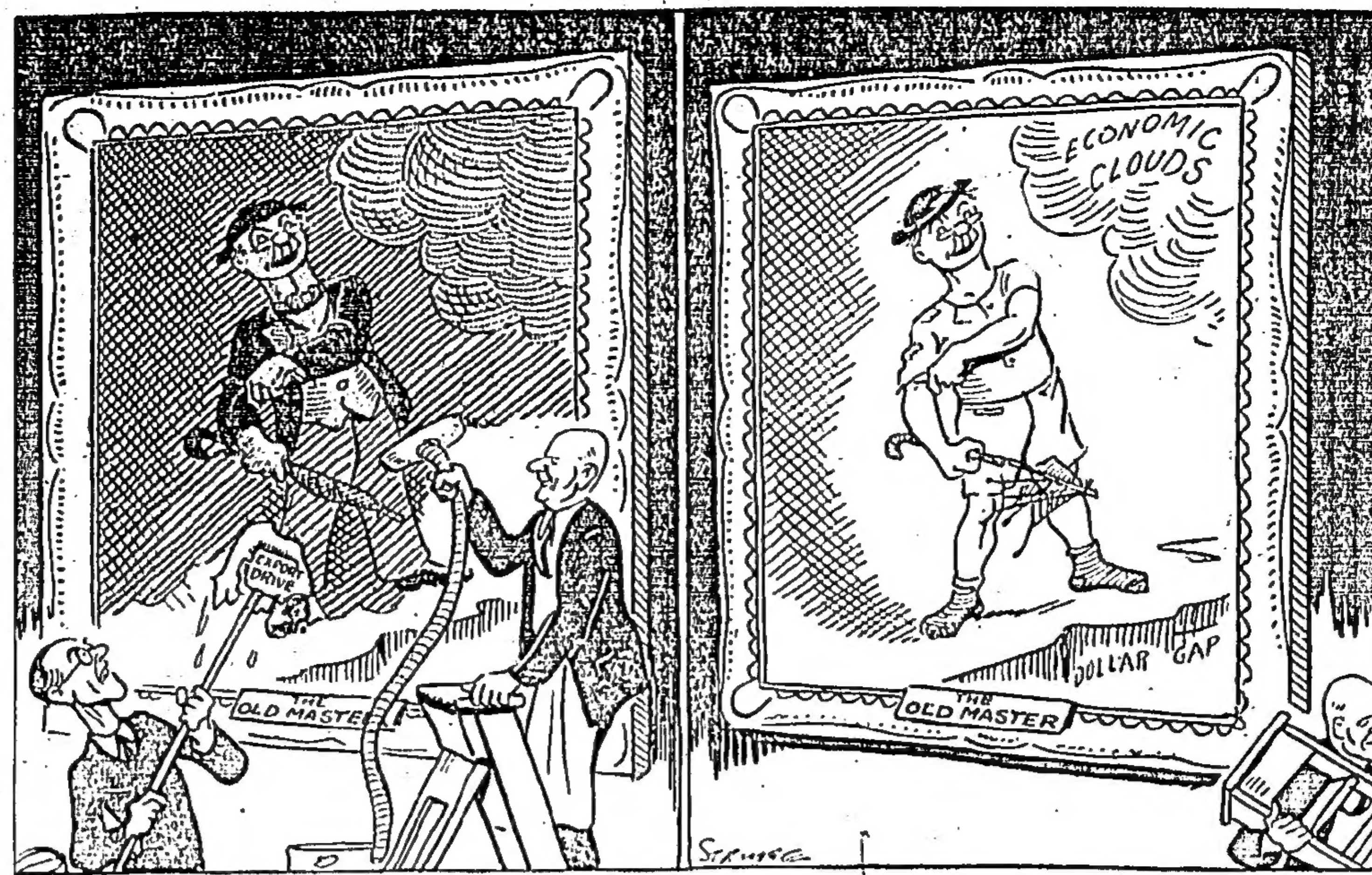
on 9th. November.

Poppies will be sold on Saturday,

8th. November.

Cheques may be made payable to Percy Smith & Co.,

Windsor House, Hongkong.



CLEANING THE OLD MASTER

## Britain's Internal Strength And External Problems

by  
Martin Goetz

MANY people, not only abroad but also in Britain, have been puzzled by the apparent contrast between Britain's overseas deficit—which makes even greater austerity imperative—and the internal strength of Britain's economy, which has made possible a budget surplus only two years after the end of World War II.

There is, however, no real contradiction between the country's internal strength and its external difficulties. In fact, by putting her own house in order, Britain is also laying the foundation for the solution of the problems of her foreign trade, in other words for the restoring of the equilibrium of her balance of payments. The balance of payments comprises all payments and receipts arising out of current transactions with foreign countries, the deficit must be made up either by liquidating currency reserves and foreign investments or by taking up foreign credits and loans.

### Invisible Exports

BRITAIN always had an unfavourable balance of trade, but this was compensated by the receipts from her "invisible" exports—shipping services, commissions, and, above all, the interest paid on her foreign investments. Even so, there was a small deficit in the last few years before World

War II, amounting to £70,000,000 in 1938; but this was easily made good by the liquidation of reserves.

The war has changed this position. Britain sacrificed a large part of her foreign investments and she even incurred a "war debt" in the form of large sterling balances held by friendly nations in London, amounting to £3,480,000,000 at the end of 1946, which can only be diminished by exports. Her shipping losses have not yet been made good and exports were sacrificed for victory.

### External Deficit

AS the lost income from foreign investments cannot be recovered, and since the need for increased foreign expenditure remains (to meet military commitments in Germany, the Middle East etc.), Britain can only hope to pay for the former volume of imports if she raises her exports correspondingly. In the course of 1946, it was possible to increase the volume of exports to 111 percent over the 1938 figure, but these exports, together with the "invisible" exports, were not enough to pay for imports even at 70 to 75 percent of the 1938 volume. There remained a deficit of £400,000,000, arising out of the trade with the western hemisphere, Sweden, Switzerland and Portugal. This deficit was mainly covered by drawings on the American and Canadian

credits, which Britain had taken up in order to finance her external deficit until she could do so again without foreign help.

The situation has not improved during the current year. The fuel crisis of last winter retarded the export drive, though exports reached the total of 107 percent of the 1938 volume in June. On the other hand, owing to the rise in world prices, the American and Canadian loans were used more quickly than was anticipated. This is why the Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke recently of the "great anxiety" caused by the overseas deficit.

### Increasing Exports

AS the Government wants to avoid cutting essential imports, it is necessary to reduce unessential ruthlessly and, at the same time, to raise production for exports. Both aims are accepted by the Government. Measures have already been taken to increase textile exports, and limited exports of high grade processed foods, including biscuits, chocolate and beer, are to be resumed to bring in dollars for the purchase of greater quantities of basic foods and feeding stuffs.

## BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

A CRITIC remarked recently that, in a dining-room scene, one of the actors, for a change, really appeared to be enjoying his food. "One would have believed he was really eating a good meal."

I find that the explanation is that he found the cardboard food such a delightful change from chemical food that he tucked in with a will.

**'Tibetan Moonflower' (X.)**

MR D. J. MINCE appeared to be strutting about with all the insolent complacency of a successful suitor. "I think she'll do a deal with us over the beans," he said. "But they're inedible," said Egham. "What isn't, today?" countered Mr Mince. "They could be called powdered meat, or something." "And what makes you think she'll change her mind?" Mr Mince smiled. "I think she

and I understand each other," he replied pompously. "Yes," said Egham. "Everyone who meets her goes through that stage." Mr Mince frowned. "Are you hinting that she is frivolous in affairs of the heart?" he asked. "Or are you merely annoyed that she should like me?" Egham assumed a dignified air. "I think this is all rather childish and unworthy of trade delegates," he said. "Maybe," said Mr Mince, "but I will lay my cards on the table. I hope to make her Mrs Mince." "You will live and learn," replied Egham sadly.

**Service**  
THE people who live in a New York apartment house were told the other day that the whole building was to be moved, to make way for a road, but that they could stay where they were while the operation was carried out. It would simplify things for our planners if huge lumps of London, people and all, could be

moved to the country in this neat way. Think of the excitement for the West Kensington natives of going to bed in West Kensington and waking up (still in their own homes) on the Wiltshire downs.

**In passing**  
Only a few people watched the boat streak up the course, her engine screaming.

(News Item.)  
IT is a healthy sign that so few people are interested in this smart idea of shattering the nerve-racking silence of Coniston, in order to demonstrate that, even on water, people may soon be able to travel too fast to see anything.

**Tail-piece**  
THE Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, speaking of furniture the other day, said: "We are considering, validating further issues of deferred punts."

## THE MARQUESS IS BEST MAN

By Russell Landstrom

IT'S certain that nobody will steal the show from Princess Elizabeth and Philip Mountbatten at their wedding in November, but the best man will flutter many romantic hearts, too.

For as best men go, even on this lofty level, the 28-year-old Marquess of Milford Haven is star quality.

Young, handsome and fine figured as an actor, with an aura of valour and aloofness about him, he is among the most eligible bachelors in the land, a suitable match for one of royal blood or a distinguished commoner.

Paradoxically, his name has rarely been linked with that of any girl, though not a few of the beauties of the Court would have been honoured in the association. He, only somewhat less than his cousin Philip, the former Prince of Greece and Denmark, might have been considered fitly born to be Elizabeth's consort, yet in the bursts of speculation about her future husband which long preceded announcement of the engagement, his chances, when mentioned at all, never figured seriously.

Current gossip, feeding upon nothing substantial, suggests that he might one day marry 17-year-old Princess Margaret Rose. More authoritatively, however, this is dismissed as a slender possibility, made thinner by the 11 years' difference in their ages. At Court it is simply thought much too early to discuss marriage plans for the younger, fun-loving Princess.

THE Marquess, David Michael Mountbatten, is a cousin of the bridegroom elect, and a great-grandson of Queen Victoria. His father was a brother of Philip's mother, Princess Andrew of Greece, and of Lord Louis Mountbatten, and his grandfather was Prince Louis of Battenburg, who was created Marquess of Milford Haven in the First World War.

Fair-haired, tall but somewhat smaller in physique than Philip, the Marquess has an interesting study in contrasting characteristics. On the face of it, no man could be more traditionally British. Closer investigation, however, reveals traits acquired from his Russian mother, daughter of Grand Duke Michael. His humour, his manner of smiling, and certain of his moods are likened to hers. In features, the most striking similarity lies in the slanting, Oriental, ironic eyes. Many persons have noted a resemblance to the late Duke of Kent.

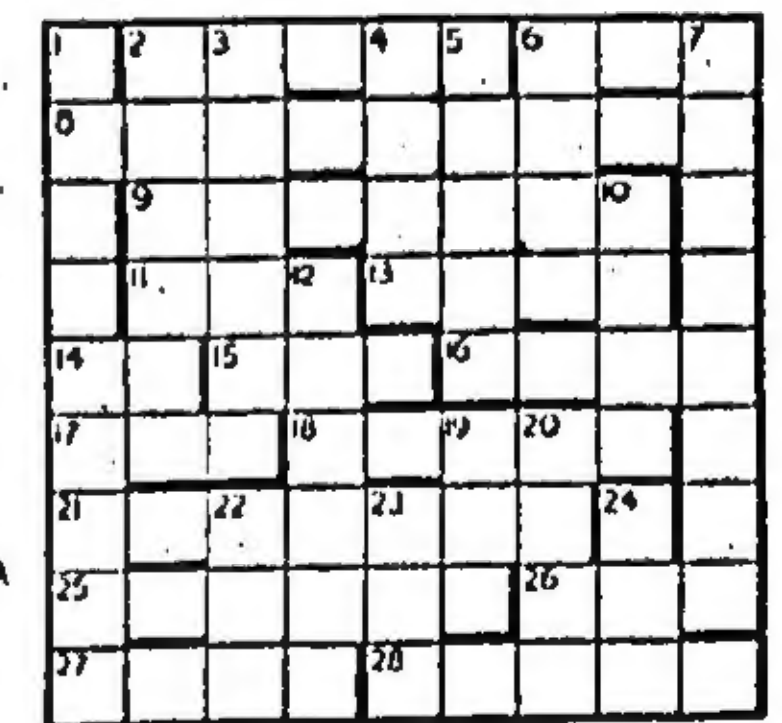
The Marquess and Philip have been warm friends since boyhood, having attended prep school and Dartmouth Naval Academy, together and shared interests, particularly in sports and their naval careers. The Marquess went into the Royal Navy in 1933, thus perpetuating a family tradition, and served with distinction in the war. He won the Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry while serving in a Malta convoy, and the Order of the British Empire for leadership and devotion to duty when the British destroyer Kandahar was sunk in a minefield in 1942. He is now stationed at a naval post in Cornwall.

THE more reserved, even occasionally aloof, Milford Haven has never achieved the wide popularity of his cousin, whose democratic, comradely ways put any company at ease.

"He takes himself a bit too seriously," said one who served with him in the Mediterranean. Which does not mean that the best man is a stick-in-the-mud, but merely less likely than Philip to give the impression of bounding vitality and readiness to have a good time ashore.—Associated Press.

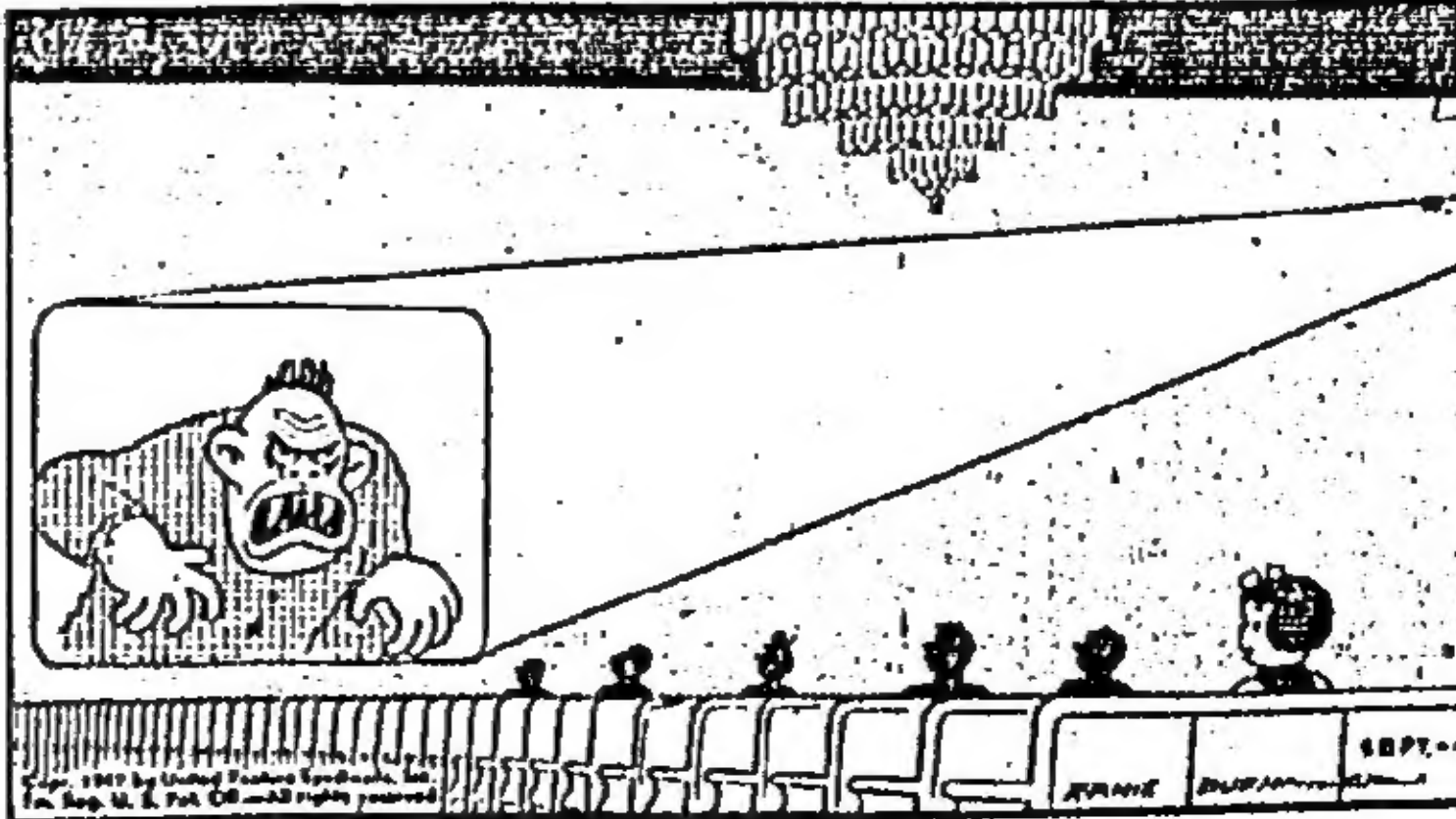
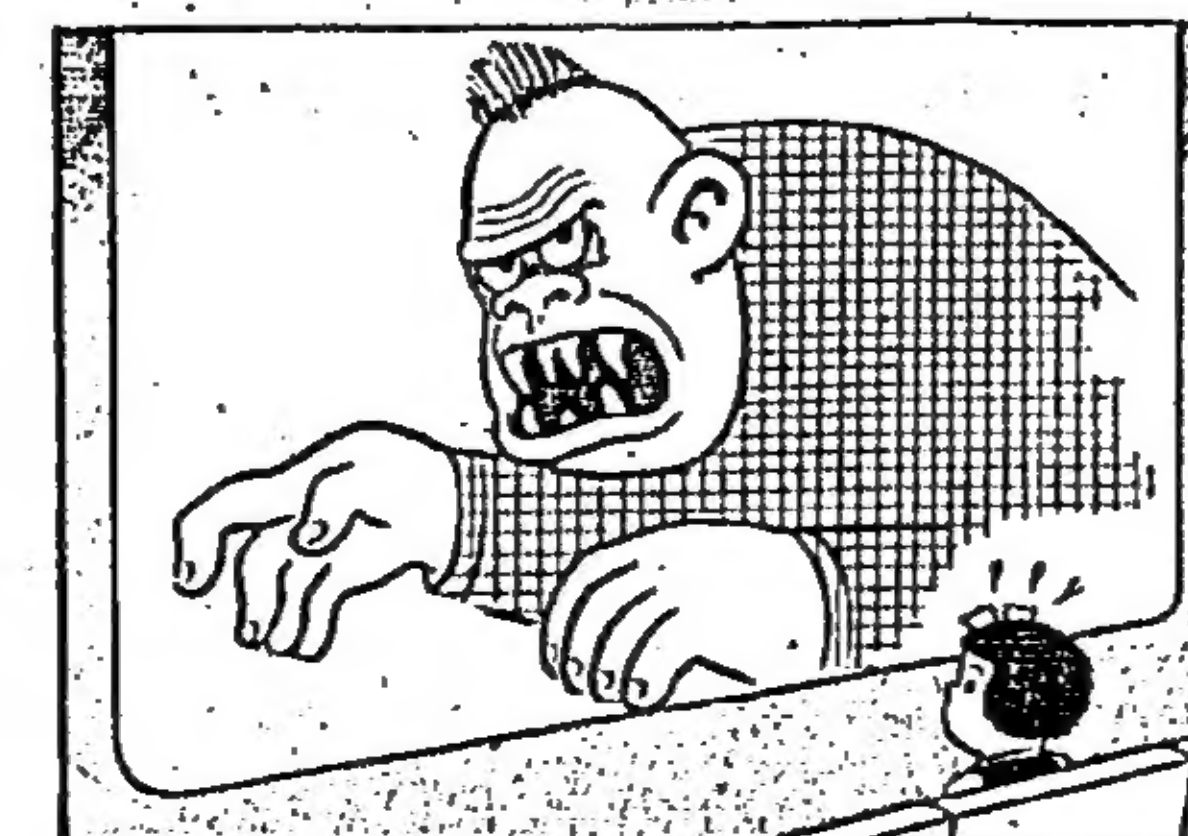
## CROSSWORD

- Across
1. Sounds like Russian material. (5)
  2. Be this and speak falsely. (3)
  3. Can you be this when in possession of two halfpennies? (5)
  4. Clematis perhaps? (7)
  5. Uper. (2)
  6. Broken tops. (4)
  7. Symbolic of stumbliness. (2)
  8. Here you get endless age. (3)
  9. A covering that may warp. (5)
  10. A misshapen rat. (3)
  11. Fisherman's gear. (5)
  12. Run back to speed. (7)
  13. What everybody likes to do to a cypher. (5)
  14. It's the east of the thing. (3)
  15. See 1 Down
  16. Church table. (5)
- Down
- 1 and 27 Across. Dick's snap pan (anag.) rather neat you'll agree. (6, 3, 4)
  3. Something that cuts. (5)
  4. Listen for a change. (5)
  5. This is a kind of tumbling. (4)
  6. Below the joint? (5)
  7. It's an ugly look. (4)
  8. It makes the pad cease. (5)
  9. Apparently what the cat makes is not phonetic. (4)
  10. Protector. (5)
  11. Consumed. (3)
  12. Here: 17. Har: 10. D.R.: 10. Men.



Solution of yesterday's puzzle—Across: 1. Rugs; 2. Lie; 3. Liar; 4. Liar; 5. Liar; 6. Liar; 7. Liar; 8. Liar; 9. Liar; 10. Liar; 11. Liar; 12. Liar; 13. Liar; 14. Liar; 15. Liar; 16. Liar; 17. Liar; 18. Liar; 19. Liar; 20. Liar; 21. Liar; 22. Liar; 23. Liar; 24. Liar; 25. Liar; 26. Liar; 27. Liar.

## NANCY There, That's Better!



By Ernie Bushmiller

**BALD SPOTS!**  
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**Fitch's**  
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## Women BEAUTY ARTS

This Space Every Day  
By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by Dorothy Lamour for Lois Leeds.

Here's a Lip Tip for out-of-doors girls!

### "DEAR LOIS LEEDS"

"Dear Lois Leeds: I am a young widow. Is it proper to have my daughter as a flower girl at my second wedding?—M. G."

Yes, but widows do not as a rule, go in for a large group of attendants as it is not proper to wear a bridal gown and veil.

"Dear Lois Leeds: My eye crack when out boating. What could be used to prevent this?—NELL."

Cont your lips with a white pomade and resupply it several times an hour. You can use your lipstick over the pomade.

"Dear Lois Leeds: Is there anything that can be used to remove hair on the legs?"

There are many preparations made for the purpose of removing hair from legs: powder, cream, liquid. Just shop the cosmetic counters. Shaving coarsens the hair, leaving stubby, dark root ends. Hair removers do a smoother job.

"Dear Lois Leeds: My hair is very bright gold and it is dry. I

### Mint Makeup by GABRIELLE



Keep on hand a jar of mint-scented muck to give you quick, refreshing skin beauty. Spread over throat and face. Dress, get ready. Leave the mask on until the very last minute, then whisk it off with tissues. Leave the residue on the skin as a foundation for a beautiful makeup. You will have a skin which actually glows and feels cool and fresh.

### The new hats go off



Baroness head pastel grey felt—also from the Gertrude Hart collection—with "bowler" lines. Brown birds are interlaced with felt winter flowers and are "crazed" with colling.



On-the-face cap of tulle, grosgrain and black silk jersey with loops and drapery trimming crown and side.

## These Weapons Will Kill Off All Life

Even if atomic bombs were banished from the earth there are enough "absolute weapons" in the arsenals of the great powers capable "of exterminating the last vestige of human, animal and even vegetable life from the face of the earth," says Rear Admiral Ellis Zacharias, United States wartime deputy Chief of Naval Intelligence.

From Here & There:

### Evils Of (No) Drink

Madras.—Prohibition has failed in Madras. There have been increasing violations, smuggling and illicit brewing. So crowded are the jails as a result that the Government is considering building more prisons.

#### NEW ELEMENTS

Ottawa.—A group of Canadian atomic scientists has discovered a prehistoric family of heavy radioactive elements which existed on the earth several million years ago and which, because of a comparatively short radioactive life, have since vanished. Workers in the laboratories of the National Research Council have named the elements the "neptunium series" because neptunium is the longest lived of the group. So far only three series of radioactive elements are known to science. The new discovery has added seven more elements to the tables, which already include 92 known elements ranging from the lightest, hydrogen, to the heaviest, uranium. So far the new elements have been made only in limited quantities.

#### DUTCH DECENCY

Amsterdam.—Twenty policemen on horseback are patrolling the benches at Zandvoort, near Amsterdam, to see that bathers are properly dressed. Two-piece bathing suits are barred; people using deck chairs on the sands must be fully dressed. Children of four and five walking in shorts are taken home by the police to be "dressed properly."

#### MUSSOLINI JR.

Naples.—Romano Mussolini, the Duce's youngest son, has passed his exams for bookkeeping and accountancy in Naples, and is now looking for a job "to help Mother."

#### HANDY GADGET

Vienna.—An Austrian inventor claims to have developed a gadget of ordinary electric rays with the help of which a man can make himself invisible. His patent has not yet been granted, so he will not say how it is done. He told reporters that for the moment the invention can only be used for stage effects. A portable instrument for use out of doors and in daylight is being worked on.

#### LATIN IN RUSSIA

Moscow.—For the first time since the revolution, Latin is being introduced into top classes in Soviet schools. Four schools in Moscow, two in Leningrad and three in Saratov, Sevastopol and Kazan have begun the study of Latin. Courses have been established to train teachers in Latin. Before the revolution, Latin and Greek were subjects in the majority of private middle schools. Now French, English and German are studied.

## SPAIN SENT B.B.C. HALF AN APOLOGY

Britain has accepted an explanation and apology from the Spanish broadcasting authorities for an extraordinary muddle which led to Franco's radio launching a series of virulent attacks on the B.B.C.

Madrid, by some strange confusion, mistook a broadcast by a foreign station for the B.B.C. The broadcast, dealing with the recent great explosion in Cadiz, alleged that Germans were being harboured in Spain, that Fascist-Nazi scientists were making atom bombs there and added: "If they have been killed in the process, it serves them right."

Franco's radio accused the B.B.C. of "lying and corruption." There were remarks about "bribes of vodka and fur coats." After a protest by Spain, the Foreign Office and the B.B.C. investigated, and found no such broadcast was made from London. The British overseas wireless works on a wavelength very close to that used by Radio Paris and Moscow.

#### "Another"

Spain gave a half apology. Said Madrid Home Service: "It is not the B.B.C., but another unscrupulous radio station—Radio Paris—which is responsible for the mendacious campaign on the causes of the Cadiz catastrophe."

The explanation went on that if Madrid Radio had been the victim of an error, "it was the very B.B.C. which, through its portentious attitude to Spain's affairs, made us accustomed to consider disagreeable news items about Spain as of B.B.C. origin."

Though this withdrawal and apology have been accepted by the British authorities and the B.B.C., neither is satisfied with their tone.

The retired Admiral, writing in the current issue of United States World, said he was not venturing predictions of horrors to come.

He wrote: "These weapons exist. They are being manufactured right now, while you are reading these words. They are not an American monopoly. Several nations are known to have them, to be making them, and to be improving them."

Zacharias lists these absolute weapons as chemical, biological and climatological.

He said: "The facts that have come to light have been the result of accident or hints, both calculated and unintentional."

He points out that bacteriological warfare was being developed by Japan and Germany, and by a joint project of the United States, United Kingdom and Canada. He notes that a memorandum from the American Association of Scientific Workers to the United Nations General Assembly in September said that a single gram of botulinus toxin could kill 7,000,000 people.

Zacharias continues: "But this is a weapon less potent than certain other self-propagation and infectious materials."

Soviet Scientists Busy  
"A routine unpurified preparation of poliovirus contains enough respiratory doses per millilitre to kill 20,000,000 men. Moreover this is a highly infectious disease."

He said indiscretions about such matters were rare in the Soviet Union. He said occasional disclosures revealed that Soviet scientists are busy, particularly in the rocket field.

The Admiral said Russian scientist K. E. Tsiolkovsky is generally regarded as the founder of the rocket propulsion technique. "He is at present most active in developing rockets that would carry nuclear personnel and supplies weighing several tons for a distance of several thousand miles."

The Admiral said Russia was making strenuous efforts to develop its own atomic bomb, "and they will not need United States help to do it."

He said the British are making impressive progress with guided missiles. The British, he added, have developed a series of underwater weapons with the aid of Italian scientists.

New Era Of Warfare  
"The full extent of the revolutionary change that has come about in the concept of warfare is not generally recognised. In the light of these developments, our most cherished conventional armaments—aircraft carriers, long-range bombers, lava-spouting incendiary bombs and automatically fed heavy guns—represent an era of warfare which will never return again. Yet we are still in the earliest stage of this revolutionary year."

The weapons of this epoch, however formidable they appear, are still at a primitive stage, capable of far greater development. A war comes they may never develop any further because the destructive power of these weapons, even in their present stage, threatens not alone the continued existence of individuals or nations, but all mankind itself. They are of such a nature that their lethal quality continues long after their actual use, jumping international boundaries and the broad oceans themselves.

He concludes there is no defence against absolute war, "except to make war itself obsolete."—Associated Press.

### This Bear Likes Fish But Has To Catch It

Keepers at the Washington Park Zoo, Milwaukee, recently were puzzled by a new Alaskan brown bear cub which refused a fish thrown into its den.

Fish is the principal diet of the brown bear, and officials were at a loss to explain the cub's action. Soon afterwards, a tank of running water was put in the cage, and a fish was tossed in the water. The cub quickly ran to the edge of the tank and looked at the fish with a paw.

Zoo authorities explained it was the bear's instinct for catching his own fish. Thereafter its meals were thrown into the water.

### Check Your Knowledge

- For whom was morphine named?
- How many strings on a violin?
- Who invented shrapnel?
- Name the islands that were given to Japan under mandate after World War I.
- What is the meaning of "petit d'oeil"?
- Name the two gentlemen of Verona in Shakespeare's play of that name.

(Answers on Page 4)

### Rupert and the Three Guides—9



Trotting over to join his friend, Rupert sees that Peggy has spread out a row of marbles and is frowning at them. "Hello, are you just starting a game?" asks the little bear. "No, I'm not," moans Peggy. "I've lost one of my marbles. I always keep them in that little bag on my windowsill. Last night there were a dozen. Now there are only eleven, and the one that's gone was the best one." "How very odd," says Rupert. "Wherever would a seal just one marble?"

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### McKENNEY ON BRIDGE

Hesitant Opponent Gives Declarer Clue

By WILLIAM E. McKENNEY

	♠ A 4 3		
	♥ A U 7 3		
	♦ 5 4		
	♣ 9 5 4 3		
♥ A Q J 2		♠ 9 8 7 6 5	
♥ K Q J 10		♠ 9 8 5 4 2	
♦ K J 9 7		♦ 2	
6		♠ A 2	
♣ 6			
	♠ K 10		
	♥ None		
	♦ A Q 10 8 3		
	♣ K J 10 8 7 6		
Tournament—Both vul.			
South	West	North	East
1 ♦	Pass	1 ♥	Pass
2 ♣	Pass	2 N. T.	Pass
4 ♠	Pass	5 ♣	Pass
Pass	Double	Redouble	Pass
♠ ♣ ♥ ♦ —♥ K. 13			



# Continent-Wide Search For Polish Leader

London, Oct. 29.—The search for Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, leader of the Polish Peasant Party, extends from the fringe of the "Iron Curtain" to a drab frame cottage in rural Middlesex.

On Poland's borders, the Polish security police is reported to be questioning fishermen and smugglers. In Czechoslovakia, underground routes through which brought thousands of Jews and other refugees into the West are closely watched. Throughout Western Europe agents of the British Foreign Office are making guarded inquiries. The patient Scandinavian police is checking every rumour of unidentified boats in the Baltic or unscheduled planes warming up on remote runways.

## U.S. AND CHINA:

### STATEMENT OF POLICY DUE SOON

Washington, Oct. 29.—Under Secretary of State Robert Lovett told a press conference today that Secretary of State George Marshall's return from the United Nations meeting in New York will speed up an American decision on policy towards China.

Although Lovett declined to amplify his statement, it is understood this would include the possibility of a new proposal of help for China.

Lovett said there has so far been no change or real development in China policy.

He said the State Department had received information of the suppression of the Democratic League in China and was seeking more details. He pointed out that the historical position of the United States in such cases indicates the United States will make efforts to persuade the Chinese Government to use open and fair trial methods in dealing with the situation.—Associated Press.

## KING & QUEEN IN PLYMOUTH

Plymouth, Oct. 29.—Cheered by thousands of blitz veterans, King George and Queen Elizabeth today paid their first post-war visit to bomb-scarred Plymouth and sped the city on its way to one of the most comprehensive reconstruction goals in Europe.

The Sovereign unveiled a foundation stone marking the work of restoration, and officially named the two streets of Plymouth's new city Centre "Royal Parade" and "Armada Way," the latter a proud reminder of Drake's victory over the Spaniards in the first Elizabeth's reign.

Assuring citizens who never flinched under enemy bombardment that their community plan was based on a lofty ideal, the King said: "The difficulties to be overcome before that ideal is realised are no less than those we faced together during the war."—Associated Press.

## Man Who Fooled The Experts

Amsterdam, Oct. 29.—The prosecutor today asked for two years' imprisonment for Hans van Meergeren, whose forged paintings, fooled art connoisseurs, dealers and big-shot Nazis into paying thousands of dollars for what they thought were Vermeer and de Hooch originals.

The court is trying van Meergeren on charges of forging paintings and is expected to pronounce sentence in two weeks.

Four art experts testified today how they discovered van Meergeren's "old masters" were not so old, although the first news of the forgeries which shocked the art world came from van Meergeren himself two years ago, when he confessed in order to clear himself of charges that he had the Nazis in looting valuable Dutch paintings. He then said he had painted them himself.

The courtroom was darkened while X-ray photographs of the pictures were shown to illustrate the difference in paint structure between van Meergeren's works and originals.—United Press.

## 15 YEARS FOR YOUNG TERRORIST

Jerusalem, Oct. 29.—A sixteen-and-a-half-year-old Jewish terrorist, who attempted to bomb a police station last August, was today sentenced to 15 years imprisonment by a Jerusalem military court.

The youth, Gad Ben Yacob Salama, who took no part in the trial, addressed the court when sentenced as "Officers of Sodom and leaders of Gomorrah."

A member of the terrorist organization, Irgun Zvai Leumi, he was one of a band who tried to "infiltrate" into a police station compound at Jaffa with bombs but was spotted before they could do any damage.—Reuter.

In the drab cottage, a woman sits by a radio, waiting and listening.

To all of them the answer is the same. There is no news of the missing Polish opposition leader who, according to his own political enemies, fled from Poland last Thursday after more than two years of desperate struggle to check the rise of Communism in his native land.

Many are now inclined to the belief that Mikolajczyk never left Poland, and the entire story was a trick by his political enemies to conceal his secret arrest or assassination. The Communists have stuck to their story that the flight was genuine. In London, a Tass correspondent confessed that he heard Mikolajczyk seen at Easton station this morning stepping from a Scottish express.

### Day And Night Vigil

Down in Kent reporters maintained a day and night watch over the cottage where Mrs Mikolajczyk and a small group of friends kept vigil. They were encouraged by her words: "I am sure he will come here. It is not likely that he would forget us."

In the Foreign Office news department, officers on duty answered the telephone with "Hello, we have no news about Mr Mikolajczyk."

In Paris, reporters searched in vain for other Polish political refugees who reportedly had fled there to join Mikolajczyk in a new exile of the "Polish Committee of Liberation."

Pro-Mikolajczyk Poles here acknowledge that there appears to be nothing to substantiate earlier reports that their leader has reached Sweden or Denmark. They hope that he has made his way over the Carpathians and through Czechoslovakia into the American zone of Germany.—United Press.

### Swedish Comment

Stockholm, Oct. 29.—The afternoon paper, Aftonbladet, advanced the comment today that the disappearance of the Polish opposition leader, Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, was a Communist bluff and that Mikolajczyk was actually imprisoned in Poland.

Quoting free Polish circles in Stockholm, the Aftonbladet said Mikolajczyk's friends "begin to regard the story on his disappearance as rather dubious. It was first reported by the Communist-controlled Warsaw Radio and it might be a trick to give the world the impression that Mikolajczyk got lost during his escape, while he was actually under bolt and bar in Poland."

The Swedish press generally displays little interest in Mikolajczyk's disappearance and the possibility of his turning up in Sweden. The story brought no comments.—United Press.

### Thought Captured

Stockholm, Oct. 29.—The fact that Stanislaw Mikolajczyk has not yet turned up in England "confirmed our suspicions" that he might have been captured by the Polish police, S. Sokolnicki, former Polish Minister to Sweden, told the United Press today.

Sokolnicki, exiled pre-war diplomat and alleged leader of Polish underground workers in Sweden, said: "We fear that the whole story of Mikolajczyk's disappearance is a Communist provocation. If Mikolajczyk's escape, which was arranged last week, turned out successfully he should have reached London, Sweden or Denmark by now."—United Press.

## England's Team

London, Oct. 29.—The England team to meet Ireland in the soccer international at Everton on November 5 shows no change from that which beat Wales by 3-0 at Cardiff. The team, which was announced today, is as follows:

Goal: (Manchester City); Scott (Arsenal); Hardwick (Middlesbrough); Taylor (Liverpool); Franklin (Stoke City); Wright (Wolverhampton); Matthews (Blackpool); Mortensen (Blackpool); Lawton (Chelsea); Mannion (Middlesbrough); Finney (Preston N. E.). The reserve is Johnston, of Blackpool.—Reuter.

### RUGBY RESULTS

London, Oct. 29.—The following are the results of rugby football games played tonight:

Rugby Union: County champions—East Midlands 40 North Midlands 14; Surrey 48 Oxfordshire 0.

Other match: London University 3 St. Thomas Hospital 11.

Rugby League: Hunslet 16 New Zealand Tourists 10.—Reuter.

### Gold Mine Disaster

Johannesburg, Oct. 29.—One European and 11 Africans were killed and several persons injured as a result of a severe pressure burst at Randfontein Estates gold mine last night.

Rescue operations continued throughout the night to reach the other natives trapped below the ground.—Reuter.



"I know they look perfectly harmless, but wait until you try to light a cigarette."

## COMMONS DEBATE ENDS: AMENDMENT DEFEATED

London, Oct. 29.—Mr Harold MacMillan, one of the Conservative Party leaders, taunted the Government with being haunted by the promises made at the general election when he resumed the two-day debate in the House of Commons today on the official opposition amendment to the address in reply to the King's speech.

The Labour promises, he asserted, had melted away "like the snows of last year."

The Labour Government had claimed to lead the people to happiness and comfort. He did not know what song the people of Britain were singing now, unless it was "Will ye no come back again?" to their former Prime Minister, Mr Winston Churchill, he said.

Never had a government started with such a fund of goodwill from all sections of the public. The mood was one of "give them a chance." They had come into power—their when they came into power—they had not started to muzzle it then. That came later.

But the Government was assailed by a fatal disease—their election promises.

The policy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer had been wrong—internal inflation and an unbalanced budget, and a false sense of prosperity at the first stages of the rale's progress.

### No Strategic Planning

Despite all talk about planning, there had been no strategic plan.

He said that Mr Herbert Morrison, astute politician, had indulged in a little "hedging"—lily-sterling each way on Utopia and lily-sterling each way on "that likely outsider—nusterity."

Referring to Mr Hugh Dalton's speech last Friday, Mr MacMillan said amid laughter: "The Chancellor would have made a perfect conjurer. He was all the pitter, all the quickness and rather romantic personality that is required."

"But all the same, just as you are faced by talk and mesmerised by the rapidity of sleight of hand, yet you have the uneasy feeling that your gold watch cannot be returned to you."

Mr MacMillan described the revival of the controversy over the House of Lords as the convenient if rather stale herring to distract public attention from the Government's mishandling of affairs.

Recalling that Sir Stafford Cripps had asked that "no man should stand in our way," Mr MacMillan concluded: "I say to the Government, get out of the way of the people."

Lady Megan Lloyd George (Liberal) supported the Government on the House of Lords question, declaring that the Government were wise not to take the risk of the Lords upsetting their plans.

### Malaya Banishments

Answering his first batch of Malayan questions in the House of Commons today, the new Parliamentary Secretary for the Colonies, Mr David Rees-Williams, said that he saw no reason for banishment under the banishment order in Malaya.

A Labour Member, Mr H. D. Hughes, had asked in how many cases banishment had been carried out under the banishment ordinance in Malaya, and whether the Minister was satisfied that the Government of Malaya was using its powers under this ordinance sufficiently to break the crime wave in Malaya.

Mr Rees-Williams replied: "Forty-nine banishment orders were approved in the Malayan Union during the first nine months of this year and 102 between January and the present date in Singapore. All individuals concerned were aliens. Banishment is not a punishment but an administrative act, authorised by law under certain circumstances for the public good."

"I am satisfied that this power is being used to end that mentioned in the last part of the question."

### No Reason To Interfere

Mr Hughes asked if he was aware that the responsible press of Singapore had published figures showing that only one-fifth of the police recommendations for banishment had actually been carried out by the Government and that the situation was that there was shooting down of policemen and civilians and wholesale extortion.

Was the Minister satisfied that the recommendations by the police were being satisfactorily carried out?

Mr Rees-Williams replied that the responsibility for any banishment order was that of the Governor and he saw no reason to interfere.

Mr Hughes then asked in what circumstances Mr Foo Hong, "previously acquitted of murder" had been banished from Malaya.

Mr Rees-Williams replied: "Foo Hong was deported under the banishment enactment because the Governor had satisfied himself by careful inquiry that he was an active member of a gang which had been concerned in murders, robberies and extortion."

"Before his acquittal by the Supreme Court of a charge of murder and after the preliminary hearing by a magistrate, the principal witness for the prosecution at that hearing was murdered."

### Cool Conditions

Mr William Gallacher, Communist, asked if the Minister would cause an investigation to be made into the conditions existing at the Outram Road gaol. I am asking him for the report on the imprisonment of Lin Ah Liang and will write to Mr Gallacher when I have received it.

Mr Raymond Blackburn, Labour, asked what had been done in the last six months to help tin producers in British colonies to increase their output and sales overseas, and what priority was now being given to this matter.

Mr Rees-Williams replied that the Government of the Malayan Union has provided finance for the re-equipment of Malayan industry and the Colonial Office has provided support in obtaining the delivery of machinery and equipment.

He said the increase in Malayan output has resulted. The matter is still dealt with as one of high importance.

### Exports Of Tin

Answering another question, Mr Rees-Williams said that the total exports of tin from Malaya during the six months from April to September inclusive amounted to 15,532 long tons.

The estimated production of metallic tin in Malaya to the end of 1948 was last quarter of 1947, 8,300 tons; first half of 1948, 20,000 tons, and the second half of 1948, 24,000 tons. These estimates assumed that the necessary equipment would be forthcoming.

Mr Thomas Reid, Labour, asked what percentage of eligible persons was registered as voters recently in Singapore and why the majority declined to register.

Mr Rees-Williams replied: "A total of 22,387 voters were registered, which is about 20 percent of those eligible. As regards the second part of the question, the Governor is forwarding a full report and I will write to Mr Reid when this is received."

By 348 votes to 201, the opposition amendment was rejected. The amendment, moved by Mr Winston Churchill yesterday, accused the Government of partisan policies, lack of national leadership, administrative incompetence and of giving no assurance of measures of meet the economic crisis.—Reuter.

## AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS

(Continued from Page 1)

areas. British goods, he argued, should be sold in the United States not only around New York but would meet British industrialists in a few days to discuss plans for boosting exports to the dollar areas.—Reuter.

### TRUMAN PLEAS

Washington, Oct. 29.—President Truman hailed the 23-nation trade tariff agreement in Geneva today as a "landmark in the history of international economic relations."

"In a world economic situation characteristic until now by progressive deterioration, this agreement is heartening," he said.—Reuter.

## French Labour Declares War On De Gaulle

Paris, Oct. 29.—France's Communist-dominated labour unions tonight declared open war on General de Gaulle on the eve of the crucial National Assembly confidence vote, which almost certainly will give at least a brief lease of life to Premier Ramadier's middle-of-the-road coalition government.

As the main political parties decided their policy on the vote, which probably will stem for the time the rival de Gaulle and Communist tides, the Communist-controlled General Confederation of Labour (CGT), in a belligerently-worded proclamation, summoned all French workers to "join forces for the defence of the Republic and democratic liberties threatened by reaction directed by General de Gaulle."

The CGT statement followed an Assembly speech yesterday by the Communist Secretary, Jacques Duclos, in which he called on France's workers to form neighbourhood "defence groups" to halt the de Gaulle movement.

The statement charged that General de Gaulle had constantly attacked the CGT and labour unions, and was seeking to replace them with organisations inspired by Nazi and Fascist methods.

"Faithful to the constant attitude of the CGT, which is that of the union of all republican forces, every time liberty is threatened the Federal Bureau of the CGT calls for such workers' union and inviting all its member organisations to place themselves at its head."

Although Premier Ramadier is expected tomorrow to gain a small majority, enabling him to hold the ring a little longer between the Com-

munist and Gen. de Gaulle, the CGT statement is interpreted as an important move in Communist preparations for an ultimate showdown with Gen. de Gaulle.

### Majority Expected

Throughout today, France's leading parliamentary parties held meetings to decide which way to vote in tomorrow's confidence issue. The confidence motion was posed by M. Ramadier yesterday evening, after an hour's speech defending government policy, calling for measures to speed up financial and economic recovery and sharply attacking both the Communists and de Gaulle. Under the present constitution, actual voting cannot take place before tomorrow.

The National Assembly is scheduled to meet tomorrow to debate the motion, and some 15 speakers are listed. The vote will probably be taken some time during the evening. General expectation in Assembly lobby tonight was that M. Ramadier would amass between 200 and 300 votes which, with some probable abstentions, would give him a majority of 20-30.—United Press.

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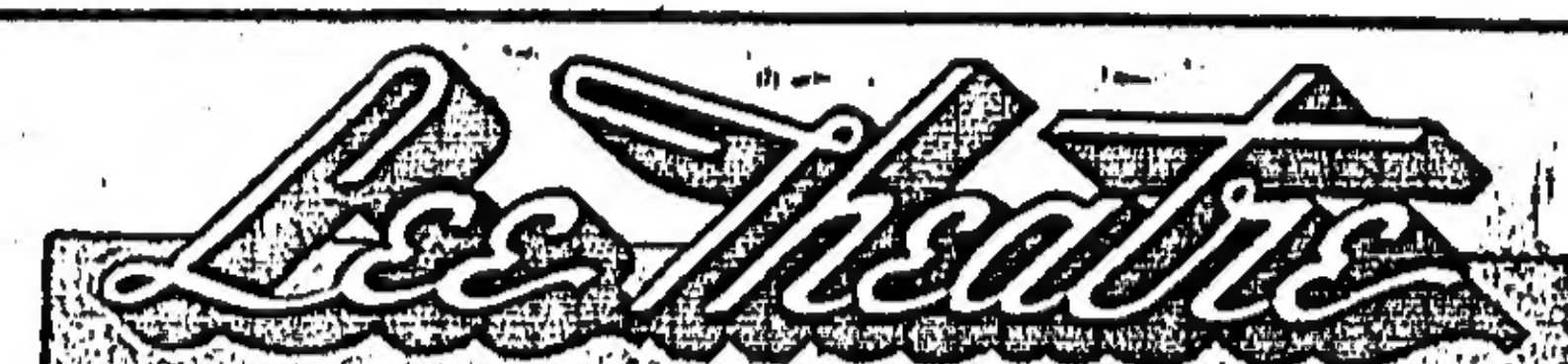
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— TO-MORROW —

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Printed and published by Frederick Percy Frankfort for and on behalf of South China Morning Post Limited at 1-3 Wyndham Street, City of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong.